Worcester Cathedral.

PHILLIPS'

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

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WORCESTER CATHEDRAL,
From the River.

PHILLIPS'

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

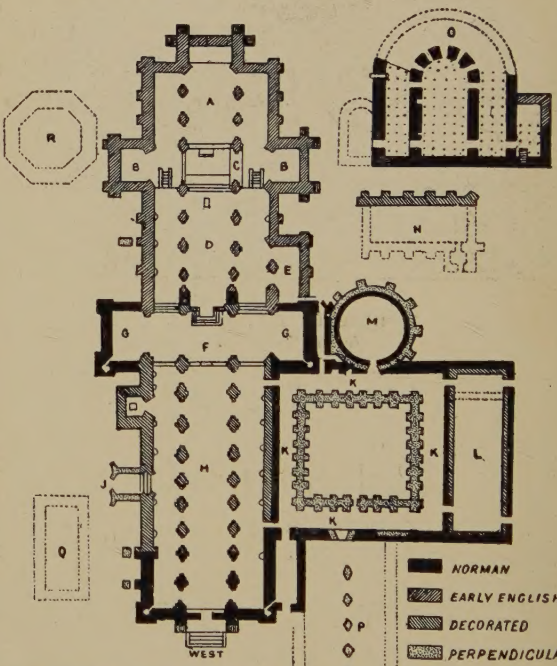
TO

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Containing Plan and 15 Illustrations.

WORCESTER:
J. E. Phillips, Printer, etc., College Street and Sidbury.
1921.

PLAN OF THE CATHEDRAL.



When two shades occur in the thickness of the same wall the upper portion is of the later style.

REFERENCES.

A	*Lady Chapel.*	**K**	*Cloisters.*
B	*Eastern Transept.*	**L**	*Refectory.*
C	*Prince Arthur's Chapel.*	**M**	*Chapter House.*
D	*Choir.*	**N**	*Guesten Hall.*
E	*Chapel.*	**O**	*Crypt under the Choir.*
F	*Tower.*	**P**	*Site of Dormitory.*
G	*Central Transept.*	**Q**	,, *Charnel House.*
H	*Nave.*	**R**	,, *Colchium, or Bell Tower.*
J	*Porch.*	.....	*Buildings now destroyed.*

HAND-BOOK
TO
Worcester Cathedral.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE Cathedral Church of Worcester, on the foundation of Henry VIII, is styled "The Cathedral of Christ and the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of Worcester." It is situated at the South end of the High Street, and stands in an imposing situation, environed by the College Yard, College Precincts, College Green, and College Street.

The whole of the north side of the Cathedral is seen at once on entering the College Yard; but although the length, 415 feet, and general view is imposing, it is hardly picturesque. The exterior is unusually plain, but its great length, double Transepts, noble Tower, and graceful outlines, compensate for a deficiency of ornament and beauty of detail. The interior is remarkable for the airiness and lightness of its appearance; and the entire building deserves and will well repay a careful examination, being inferior to few Cathedrals in interest and value, when considered

with respect to the history and practice of Mediæval Architecture.

It was originally a cruciform Norman Church, with Nave, Transepts, and an apsidal eastern extremity. There was also an apsidal Chapel attached to each Transept, and a central Tower. Of this Norman Church, the Crypt remains, and also the Walls of the Transepts, the outer Walls of the Nave Aisles (much altered and disguised), and various small portions in different parts of the buildings. Also of the western severies of the Nave, two entire on either side.

The ground plan of the building forms a double or patriarchal Cross, consisting of Nave, with Aisles and Chapel; North Porch; Transepts; central Tower; Choir with Aisles and Chapel; Chapter House; Refectory; Cloisters; and the sites of Dormitory, Guesten Hall, &c.

One of the remarkable characteristics of this Church is the unity of design that prevails in the severies of the central portion, including the Choir and Presbytery, built in the 13th century; the north part of the Nave, built in the first quarter, and the south part in the last half of the 14th century.

The interior of the building, with its ancient architecture and modern decorations, is one of the most striking in England. Perhaps its chief feature is the splended stone groined Roof, which runs in one unbroken line for 394 feet, from the western end of the Nave to the eastern end of the Lady Chapel, and gives a magnificient unity to the whole.

The Nave and Transepts are open free to Visitors on week-days from April to September, from 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from October to March, from 9-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. For inspecting the other parts of the building a small charge is

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL from the Edgar Tower.

made, which, after deducting expenses, is given to the Restoration Fund. Visitors are accompanied round the buildings by the Bedesmen of the Cathedral.

BRIEF HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Church which the Britons had in this place was doubtless rebuilt several years before Bosel was appointed Bishop. It did not become a Cathedral till 680, when Ethelred, King of Mercia, placed in it the Chair of Bosel, Bishop of the Wiccians.

The Church was dedicated to St. Peter, and was endowed with considerable benefactions.

The first mention of Saint Mary's Minster is in a charter of King Ethelbald, dated 743, where it is called "Ecclesia in Monasterio Sanctæ Mariæ." It was probably a new foundation under lady Æthelburga, Abbess, and was erected near to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter.

In 774, Bishop Mildred granted the Monastery of Wythington in Gloucestershire, to Lady Ethelburga, on condition that this Monastery, and her own at Worcester, should, at her death, devolve to the Church of St. Peter at Worcester.

In the year 969 Bishop Oswald succeeded in affecting the surrender of St. Peter's Cathedral, with all its emoluments, territories, etc., to the use of the Monks of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Bishop Oswald completed the building of a new and more stately Cathedral in 983, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and furnished with twenty-eight Altars. On the completion of his new Church and Monastery, it was filled with Benedictine Monks, to the exclusion of the secular Clergy, and St. Mary's from that

time became the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

The Church and Monastery built by St. Oswald remained till 1041, when Hardicanute's Danish army burnt down the City and Cathedral. It is believed that no portion of Oswald's work now remains.

In 1084, Bishop Wulstan laid the foundation of a new Norman Church, which, with the Monastery, was dedicated in 1089.

In 1092, Wulstan appointed a Synod to meet in the Monastery of St. Mary, "in the crypt which I have built from the foundations and by the mercy of God have since dedicated." He died 1094.

In 1113, the City, with the Cathedral and Castle, were greatly injured by fire.

The "New Tower"—probably the central Tower of Wulstan's Cathedral, fell down in the year 1175.

In 1189 another fire destroyed nearly the whole of the City; on that occasion the Cathedral escaped, but in 1202 it was again burnt down, with all the offices and buildings attached to it.

In 1208, King John visited the Cathedral and St. Wulstan's shrine with great ceremony. He gave 100 marks for the repair of the Cloisters and offices, which had been destroyed some years before by fire.

After the great fire of 1202 the Cathedral was restored, under the care of Bishop Sylvester, and in 1218 was consecrated in the presence of King Henry III, and of a large assemblage of distinguished Ecclesiastics and Nobility.

In 1224, the existing Choir and Lady Chapel were begun; Bishop Blois laying the foundation of "the new work of the front."

The seven eastern Bays of the Nave, from their mixture of Decorated and Perpendicular

work, were no doubt rebuilt—the north side in the early part of the 14th century, the south side at the latter part.

Bishop Cobham vaulted the North Aisle in 1327; and in 1377 Bishop Wakefield vaulted the Nave itself.

The Tower was completed in 1374, when the Bells were removed from the Clochium or Leaden Steeple.

During the twelve years following, the Choir and Transepts were vaulted.

Prince Arthur's Mortuary Chapel was erected in 1504, and was the last addition to the Cathedral previous to the Reformation.

King Henry's Charter for the establishment of the present body of the Dean and Chapter is dated January 24th, 1541; and provided for the endowment of a Dean, ten Prebendaries, eight Minor Canons, eight Lay Clerks, one Organist, ten Choristers, two Schoolmasters, forty King's Scholars, ten Bedesmen, two Vergers, two Sextons, two Porters, two Butlers, one Manciple, and two Cooks.

A reduction in the Capitular Body was effected by the Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 113, which enacted that the Chapter should consist of only a Dean and four Canons, six Canonries being suppressed.

In 1859 the estates of the Chapter were tranferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in consideration of an annual money payment of £9,000 and a sum of £15,000 towards the restoration of the Cathedral. Of the annual grant £4,600 is apportioned to the Dean and Canons; and the remaining £4,400 (after a yearly deduction of £800 for the support of the fabric of the Cathedral), is for the salaries of the Minor Canons and other officials, and the general expenses.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.
Viewed from the High Altar.

The arms of the Dean and Chapter—formerly those of the Priory, are—Argent ten torteaux, in a quarter gules, and Our Blessed Lady holding in her arms Our Saviour, or.

[Full details of the History of the Monastery and Cathedral may be found in "Noake's Monastery and Cathedral of Worcester."]

THE RESTORATION.

In the year 1857, the Dean and Chapter found it imperatively necessary to initiate the work of restoring the Cathedral on an extensive scale; the entire edifice, from the perishable nature of the material of which it was built, and from the neglect of past days, having fallen into a state of great dilapidation and decay. The Spirets and Pinnacles on the Gables and other parts of the Cathedral, in consequence of their dilapidated

NORTH PORCH,
Worcester Cathedral.

PRINCE ARTHUR CHANTRY,
Worcester Cathedral.

and dangerous condition, were removed in the early part of the restoration, and were replaced by others more in character with the building.

The restoration has included the almost entire re-casing of the exterior Walls and Tower ; rebuilding the Walls, and Windows at the east and west ends ; restoring the Windows of the Choir to their original lancet shape ; scraping and cleansing the Walls, Piers, and Roof internally ; taking out and rebuilding Pillars and Walls that had sunk out of the perpendicular ; re-arranging and re-fitting the Choir and Sanctuary with more and appropriate Seats and Furniture ; removing the Screens between the Choir and Aisles, also the Organ and its Gallery ; the erection of a New Clock and Peal of Bells ; fitting up the Nave for Services, Paving, Warming, and Lighting the building, etc.

Wherever it was possible the old Stone work was carefully cleaned, but otherwise untouched. This was the case with nearly all the leafage of the capitals, which are unusually good and varied.

A few fragments of Mural Paintings have been brought to light during the progress of the work, and have been allowed to remain.

The whole of the Flooring of the building has been laid with new Pavements, in which black and white Marble, Hoptonwood Stone, Slate, black and white Mansfield Stone and Encaustic Tiles, designed in various patterns, have been successfully used, so that no English Cathedral (except St. Paul's) is, or ever has been, so splendidly paved. The patterns of the designs in the Nave and Transepts were suggested by a Pavement in Amiens Cathedral.

The restoration, begun by the Dean and Chapter themselves (with some aid from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) was supplemented by most liberal Subscriptions, reflecting great credit on the public spirit of the Churchmen in the Diocese, and completed in 1874; and the result is that the Cathedral has been most successfully and magnificiently restored at a cost of upwards of £100,000, and is one of the most complete interiors in England.

All the earlier work was carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of the late Mr. Perkins, Architect to the Dean and Chapter; and the latter part—the whole of the interior fittings—was conducted by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

SEPTINGENTENARY.

On Friday, 7th June, 1918 a succession of Services was held to commemorate the 700th

THE HIGH ALTAR.

Anniversary of the Dedication of the Cathedral in 1218. At 8 a.m. the Service of the Holy Communion was sung to a setting in G minor by Nathaniel Patrick, who was Organist of the Cathedral, and died in 1595, and a hymn was sung, with faux bourdon, by Thomas Tomkins who was Organist at the Cathedral from 1596 to 1656. At 9-45 a.m. Matins was read. The Dean, at a special Service at 10 a.m., offered an address of welcome, and Canon Wilson gave a most interesting account of the history of the Dedication in 1218, and of the Ceremonies that accompanied it. The great ceremonial Service was held at noon. At 11-40 a.m. a procession left the Guildhall, comprising representatives of all phases of public life in City and County, and at 11-50 a.m. a clerical procession left the Chapter House. Arriving at the West Door, which was closed, the Bishop of Worcester (accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant) demanded admission (as did Bishop Sylvester 700 years ago). The Bishop, kneeling at a fald stool, said a prayer which was actully used at the Dedication in 1218. The prayer of consecration used in that long past ceremony, and the collects for St. Oswald's and Wulstan's Day were also used. The Sermon was preached by the Dean of Wells.

[A pamphlet containing a verbatim acount of the Services, the Dean's address, Canon Wilson's account of the ceremonies of 1218, and the Dean of Wells' sermon is sold by the Publisher of this Handbook.]

STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

Norman (1066—1154)—Crypt:—*Transitional Norman* (1154—1189)—portion of Walls and two Western Bays of Nave; Part of Central Transept; Passages from Cloisters to Priory and College Green; interior of Chapter House; Vaults under

Refectory; Passage at the west side of the Cloisters leading to site of the Infirmary.

First Pointed or Early English (1189—1272: —Lady Chapel and Aisles; Eastern Transept; Choir and Aisles.

Middle Pointed or Decorated (1272—1377):— North side of Nave and North Aisle; Tower; Guesten Hall; Refectory.

Third Pointed or Perpendicular (1377—1546); —South side of Nave and South Aisle, North Porch; Cloisters; Prince Arthur's Chapel; Pulpit; Windows; exterior of Chapter House.

INTERIOR DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING.

		Length	*Breadth*	*Height.*
Nave and Aisles	Feet	218	78	67
Choir and Aisles	„	120	74	61
Central Transept	„	126	32	66
Eastern Transept	„	120	24	64
Lady Chapel and Aisles	„	61	74	64
Crypt	„	70	97	10
Cloisters	„	485	16	17
Refectory	„	120	38	47
Chapter House	„	55	55	54
Porch	„	24	18	25
Tower	„	44	44	196

Total length of the Building, 394 feet.

THE CARILLON

presented to the Cathedral through the liberality of the late J. W. Lea, Esq., is a most perfect apparatus, on Messrs. Gillett and Bland's patented system.

There are seven Barrels, which play tunes as follow:—

THE CHOIR, WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.
Looking East.

THE NAVE, WORCESTER CATHEDRAL,
Looking, West.

Barrel 1.

"Hanover."
"My Lodging is on the cold Ground."
"The pass of Llanberis."
"Since first I saw your face."
"God bless the Prince of Wales."
"The last Rose of Summer."

Barrel 2.

"Adeste Fideles."
"Jenny Jones."
"The Blue Bells of Scotland."
"Legend of the Avon."
"When the King enjoys his own again."
"Hadyn's Hymn to the Emperor."
"Ye Banks and Braes."

Barrel 3.

"Pilgrims."
"Auld Lang Syne."
"The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall."
"The Bells of Aberdovey."
"The Rose of Allandale."
"Summer sweets again are breathing."
"The March of the Men of Harlech."

Barrel 4.

"Easter Hymn."
"Caller Herrin'."
"The Minstrel Boy."
"The Ash Grove."
"Old English March."
"Rising of the Lark."

Barrel 5.

"Rockingham."
"She wore a Wreath of Roses."
"Pilgrim of Love."
"Rule Britannia."
"Braes of Ballochmyle."
"Christchurch."
"Tom Bowling."

BARREL 6.

"Easter Hymn."
"Christ the Lord is risen to-day."
"Onward, Christian Soldiers."
"God Save the King."
"Christians, Awake."
"Hark! the Herald Angels."
"A few more Years shall roll."

BARREL 7.

"Alleluia, dulce Carmen."
"O Lord, how happy should we be."
"Jesu, the very thought is sweet."
"From highest heaven th' eternal Son."
"Deck thyself, my soul, with gladness."
"O Sacred Head surrounded."
"Rejoice, the Lord is King."

THE CLOISTERS.

The Cloisters are entered from the Cathedral through a doorway, originally the Prior's entrance to the Church, at the eastern end of the south Aisle of the Nave.

The Cloisters are of Perpendicular date, very rich, but not too elaborate, and the warm colour of the stone is singularly effective. The exact time of their erection is unrecorded, but there are abundant remains here and there to show that the Monastic offices were built of stone in the Norman time, before the fire of 1202.

The Cloisters are of very great interest and beauty, and they afford one of the best illustrations remaining in England of the manner in which the chief Monastic Buildings were grouped around them. These have recently undergone complete restoration, the ancient details having been most carefully deciphered and restored. The arrangement of the vaulting shafts between the

piers should be noticed as well as the flowing tracery on the sides of the arches. The use of the longitudinal or oblong openings in the piers on the three sides of the Cloisters has been a subject of much speculation among antiquarians. The sculptured bosses of the roof represent Scriptural subjects; on the south side is the genealogical tree from Jesse to David—the branch issuing from the loins of the former, and the Coronation of the Virgin.

THE CLOISTER WINDOWS.

Anciently the windows were filled with stained glass, of which Habingdon has given a list in his survey.

An admirable Scheme has been worked out by the Dean and Chapter for filling these windows with stained glass illustrating the Ecclesiastical History of the Diocese and Cathedral. A start was made in 1916 with the first and second Bays of the East Cloister.

The 1st and 2nd Bays are in memory of Thomas Legh Claughton, Canon of the Cathedral 1886—1915.

1st Bay.

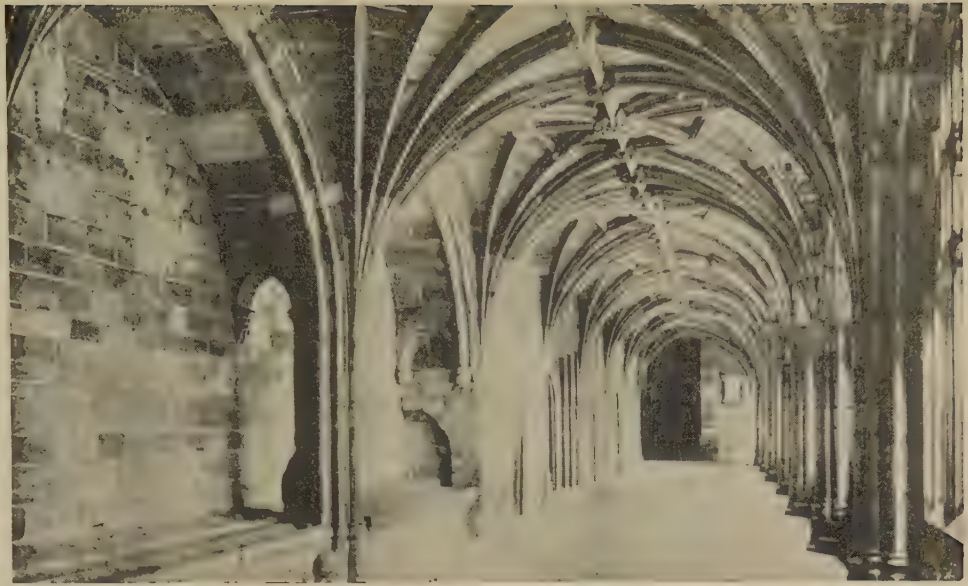
Subject:—The successive Dedications in 680—743—969—1089—1218.

2nd Bay.

Subject:—The British Church: the earliest form of Christianity in Worcester.

3rd Bay, in memory of—

(*a*) George Wm. Rolph, Captain, 3rd Worcestershire Regiment—Killed in Action near Sari Bair in Gallipoli, Aug. 10th, 1915. Erected by his father and mother.



CLOISTER, WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

(*b*) Ernest William Boyd-Moss, D.S.O., 4th Worcestershire Regiment,—Killed in Action near Sari in Gallipoli—Aug. 10th, 1915.

Erected by his wife.

(*c*) Mervyn Henry Munn, Lieut-Colonel, Worcestershire Regiment, — Fell! in Action near Sari Bair in Gallipoli, Aug. 10th, 1915.

Erected by his sisters.

Subject illustrated—The Mission of St. Augustine.

4th Bay.

To the Memory of Lawrence Barnard Carlton —R.A.M.C.

Erected by his father and mother, Mayor and Mayoress of Worcester.

Subject illustrated — The Northumbrian Church.

5th Bay.

To the Memory of Francis Humphrey John Greswolde-Williams, — King's African Rifles,—Killed in E. Africa, 3rd August, 1917.

Erected by his parents.

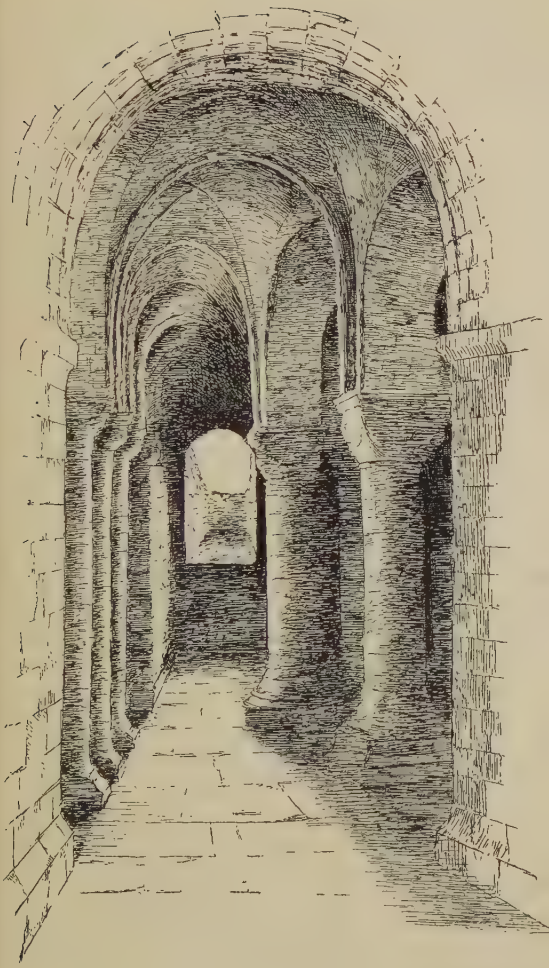
Subject – The Conversion of Mercia and foundation of the See of Lichfield.

6th Bay.

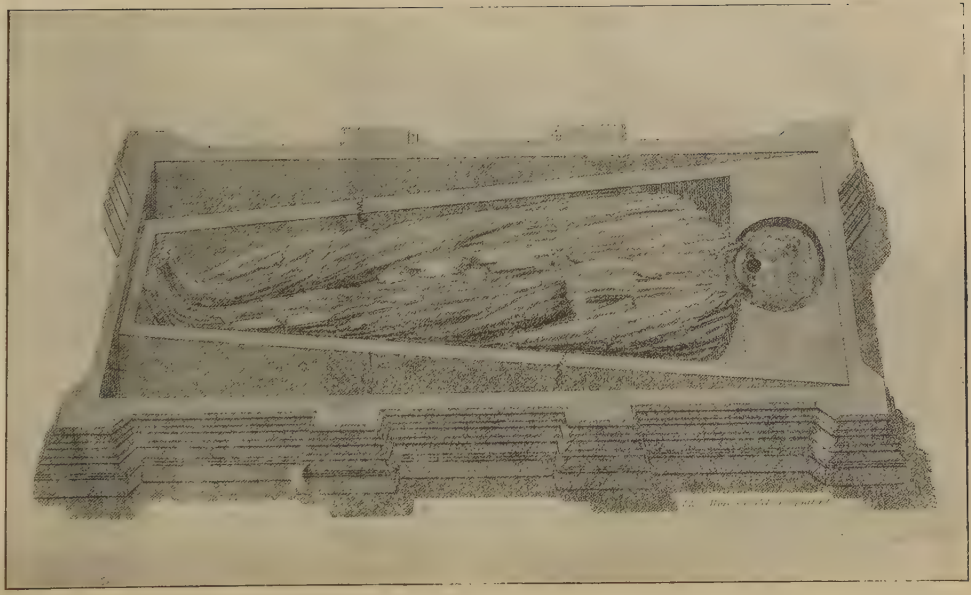
To the Memory of Lt-Colonel Ernest Charles Forbes Wodehouse, D.S.O., The Worcestershire Regt.; 2nd Lt. Arthur Whitmore Isaac, The Worcestershire Regt.; Capt. John Edmund Valentine Isaac, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade.

Erected by their relatives.

Subject—The Restoration under King Alfred.



The Crypt
Worcester



The body of KING JOHN as it appeared on opening his tomb in Worcester Cathedral, Monday, July 17th, 1797, The body 5ft. 6½ins. long.

Reproduced from the ORIGINAL COPPER PLATE used to illustrate the subject in Valentine Green's History of Worcester (1797).
One of four plates in the possession of Mr. J. E. Phillips, Printer and Publisher, College Street, Worcester.

7th Bay.

To the Memory of Lt. E. H. L. Southwell, 9th Rifle Brigade; Lt. Edward Wilson, 3rd S. African Infantry ; 2nd Lt. Hugh Stanley Wilson, 1/8 Worcestershire Regt., and Lt. Ernest Ede, R.N., and the following members of the Voluntary Choir and Guild :—

L. Heath.	R. Morris.	S. Fell.
W. B. Jones.	C. Walters.	W. T. Rea.
E. Langford.	J. Pepperill.	F. G. Pardoe.

Erected by their relatives and friends.

Subject—The Foundation of the See of Worcester and of the Abbeys of Evesham and Pershore.

The NORTH CLOISTER will be devoted to the History of the Monastery from the time of St. Oswald to the dawn of the Reformation.

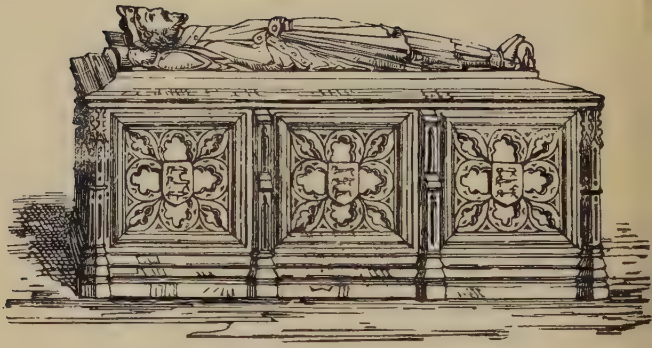
The first Window is in Memory of Canon Knox Little, Canon of the Cathedral from 1881—1917.
Erected by his relatives.

This depicts scenes from the life of S. Oswald, who introduced the monastic system of the Order of St. Benedict into our Cathedral.

The second Window is in Memory of the Members of the King's School killed in the War.

This depicts scenes from the life of the great Worcester Saint, Bishop Wulstan, who is sometime regarded at the first Head Master of what is now the Cathedral King's School.

The third Window records the history from the death of St. Wulstan to the burial of King John.



THE TOMB OF KING JOHN,
Who died at Newark, October 19th, 1216,
and his body conveyed to Worcester.

Further Bays will continue the History of the English Church onwards.

It is hoped that the remaining Bays will be gradually completed by donors, who wish to erect memorials to deceased relatives, particularly those who fell in the great War.

In the east walk of the Cloisters is THE SLYPE or Passage formerly leading to the Prior's house, afterwards the Deanery, which was pulled down in 1845. Through this Passage the bodies of the Monks were carried to their Cemetery, which lay to the eastward, for burial. It is of Norman date with some details of very early character.

The Passage has an early groined Norman vault, and its walls are ornamented by two semi-circular plain arches on each side above a stone bench. Each arch encloses an arcade of three smaller ones, with moulded edges resting on shafts.

This Passage is supposed to have been a Locutory, parlour, or place in which the Monks were permitted to converse among themselves or with friends, and to hold occasional intercourse with strangers.

Over the Slype are some very old apartments, reached by a modern flight of steps from the passage, but the original entrance is by a very steep narrow staircase opening from the Chapel in the South Aisle of the Choir. This entrance was secured by a massive door at the foot of the staircase, and the cavities are still remaining in the side walls for the use of an exceedingly strong bar.

These rooms are sometimes called "Cromwell's Rooms," from a tradition that the Protector took up his temporary abode in them at the time of the battle of Worcester, for which there is no warrant. These rooms are also called the "Music

CHAPTER HOUSE. (From an old wood-cut.)

Rooms," from the music school having been formerly held there ; they are now used as Vestries for the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks, but they are generally supposed to have been the Treasury Chambers of the Monastery, or they may have been used as a Prison. The floors are laid with old encaustic tiles of beautiful design, some of which date from the reign of Henry III.

A Gallery from these rooms leads to a Music Library enthusiastically formed and arranged by Sir Ivor Atkins, the Cathedral Organist, containing many old musical works such as the following :—Some MS. volumes of Anthems in Score form and Organ Books dating from the close of the 17th Century to the end of the 11th.—A continuous series of MS. Part Books containing Services and Anthems in use in the Cathedral dating from the Restoration to the 19th Century A set of Handel's Works in full Score—A set of Thomas Tomkin's Musica Deo Sacra 1668—Four part books of Barnard's " Selected Church Music," published in 1641. The only volumes of this work existing in other Cathedrals are at Hereford and Lichfield.

Between the Priory Passage and the Chapter House are two deep mural recesses, or Aumbries, for the reception of the Books and Manuscripts of the Monks, who used the Cloisters for their studies and writings.

KING'S SCHOOL.

No account of Worcester Cathedral can be considered complete without reference to the King's School, founded by King Henry VIII (1541) in place of an earlier Monastic School (680) and reconstructed as a first grade Classical School (1884).

For Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Application for admission apply to the Head Master, Kings School, Worcester.

CHOIR SCHOOL.

Another important Foundation is the Choir School and Boarding House for the Cathedral Choristers.

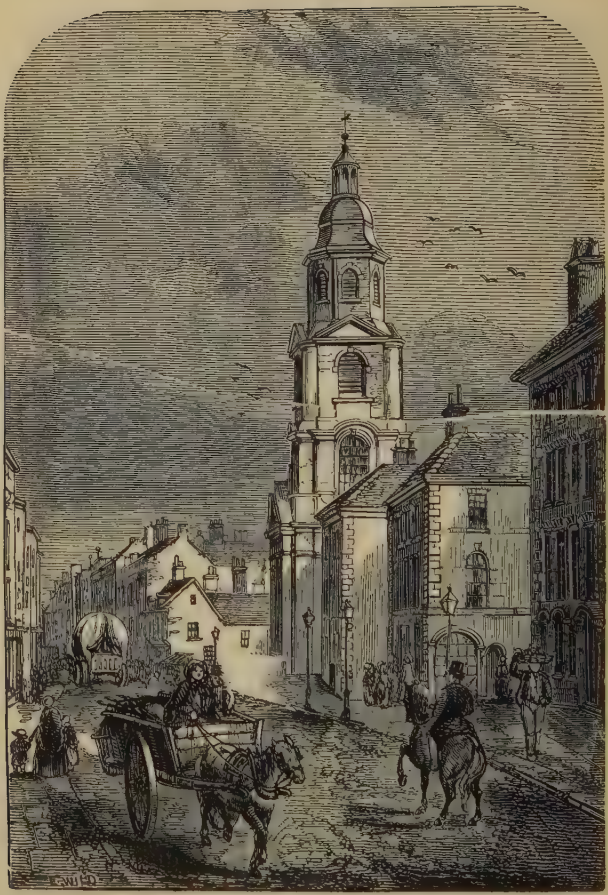
The School was established in 1882 as a Preparatory School for the Public Schools, Previous to this date the Choristers consisted of local boys living in the city, and were educated at the Cathedral Grammar School.

In 1910 a new Wing was added in memory of the Rev. H. H. Woodward, M.A., Precentor of the Cathedral (1890—1909) and first Warden of the School as established in 1882. The buildings were hereby brought up to date, and now form one of the best equipped Choir Schools attached to our Cathedrals.

Here the Choristers are boarded and educated at greatly reduced fees and are eligible for a Dean Forrest's Scholarship tenable at the Cathedral or King's Grammar School. They also compete very successfully for King's Scholarships tenable at the same School.

Funds are also available for assisting deserving boys, members of the School, in their education after leaving the Choir School.

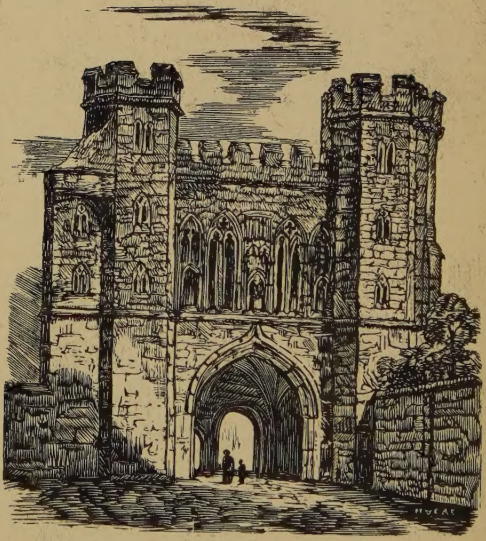
The School is intended for the sons of clergy and professional men. The possession of a good singing voice is a necessary qualification.



THE CROSS, WORCESTER.—
(*Date uncertain*)

Printed direct from an old Wood-cut in the possession of J. E. Phillips, "Ye Caxton's Head" Press, Worcester.

WORCESTER—(Printed direct from an old Wood-cut).—J. E. Phillips, Printer, Worcester.



EDGAR TOWER.
(From an old wood-cut).

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